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No. 7.

PLACENTAL PRESENTATION.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

DEAR SIR,—The following case of difficult parturition is at your disposal.

Called August 6th, 1850, to attend Mrs. I. D., in labor with her second child at eight months. I attended her with her first, and there was nothing unusual in it except that it was tedious, and the child was delivered dead. Habit plethoric, and constitution above the standard value of Yankee women in general. On my arrival, found she had had uterine pains for three or four days, accompanied with sudden gushes of blood, and from appearances she must have lost a considerable quantity, her vital strength being much reduced. The os uteri was dilated so as to admit the index finger, and the vagina stuffed with coagula, but I did not learn the exact presentation on the first examination. Pains irregular, feeble and ineffectual, and hemorrhage increasing with every contraction of the uterus. I enjoined perfect rest in the horizontal position, applied the tampon wet in cold alum water, and waited further efforts of nature. On the second examination, two hours from the first, the os uteri being more fully dilated, I could feel the thin edge of the placenta lying upon the right and over the os uteri, partially detached, and forming some obstruction to the descent of the bag of waters. The hemorrhage was now almost constant, augmented about every ten minutes by a dull inactive pain. Patient calls for stimulants and fresh air, has syncope, dimness of sight, tremulous pulse, and a blanched countenance. I began to feel anxious for her safety, and so informed her friends. I had previously determined on Simpson's method of delivering the placenta first, provided I could keep the flooding under control by appropriate treatment. I administered some diffusible stimulants, with camphor and ammonia, applied a towel wet in cold vinegar and water to the abdomen, and once more resorted to the plug. She rallied for awhile, say half an hour, when her pains became harder and more expulsive, attended with increased flooding. I now ruptured the membranes, with a view to induce contraction on the body of the child. The funis came down, the head refusing to engage within the strait, and placenta still partially adherent. Her pains, instead of being increased, died away; and I should have given her a full dose of ergot, but I had none at my immediate command. I feared further loss of blood would exhaust my patient be-

yond restoration. I could now hardly think of saving the child, and as I thought the artificial separation of the placenta would occasion more hemorrhage than the operation of turning, I determined on the latter as the best chance for the mother. I was solicited to wait, as my friend, Dr. Jewett, of New Haven, had been sent for, but his arrival could not be expected short of two hours, and I had no time to lose. I passed my right hand, well smeared with olive oil, without any difficulty, through the os uteri. The feet were high up in the fundus. I seized one and brought it down, after its eluding my grasp a third time, so powerfully did the introduction of my hand stimulate uterine contraction. Dashing a basin of cold water on the bowels, I soon succeeded in delivering the child (dead), the after-birth immediately following. The woman lay in a pool of blood, but not even a teaspoonful escaped the uterus after the placenta came away. Re-action came on slowly, and she recovered as women in ordinary labor, except there was entire absence of the lochia.

Remarks.—The question naturally presents itself, was I justified, under the circumstances, in forcing delivery, or should I have waited further efforts of nature, using all the means in my power to stop the hemorrhage, at the same time promoting expulsion of the placenta? In this age of reform, there is diversity of opinion as to the best course to be pursued in partial or complete placental presentation, attended with alarming hemorrhage. From the days of Ambrose Paré down to those of Velpeau, a period of near two hundred years, the standard practice among distinguished accoucheurs has been to *turn and deliver*. But some recent practical writers, more especially Prof. Simpson, of Edinburgh, have attempted to show, with much plausibility, that an opposite course is more safe, and consequently should meet with more general adoption, viz., to *detach and deliver the placenta first*, and then let the labor proceed as in ordinary cases. We know that flooding generally ceases after removal of the placenta, especially if it be effected by the powers of nature. A case is reported in Duncan's Annals, where the placenta was delivered four hours prior to the birth of the child—another in Denman's work, where its expulsion preceded the child one hour; and similar cases are scattered through the various periodicals, with like results and the mothers doing well—the flooding ceasing suddenly on the extraction of the placenta. But general rules cannot be deduced from a practice which has terminated successfully in a few instances, because the dangers to which it was exposed have not occurred. Dr. Radford records a case similar to the one I have reported, where he detached and removed the placenta, but had to turn and deliver the child to save the mother from instant death. The tearing away the adherent placental mass must lay bare the orifices of more bleeding vessels; and while the child is retained *in utero* and there is absence of pain, the mother must be in the most imminent danger. The arrest of hemorrhage in a great degree necessarily depends on the process of contraction. This is our sheet anchor, over which, however, we have no certain control, unless by manual interference.

The argument for adopting the new practice in placental presentations, is drawn from the large number of maternal deaths said to occur in

the old. In 1845, Dr. Simpson published a table, giving 131 maternal deaths in 399 cases of this presentation—about 33 per cent.; a mortality equal to that accompanying the Cæsarean operation. This is shown to be wilfully inaccurate, and Dr. Lee cites numerous reports in favor of the existing practice. Dr. Merriman reports 17 maternal deaths in 78 cases of placental presentation, where turning was either performed or attempted to be; Dr. Portal, 1 in 18; Dr. Lee, 10 in 50; Dr. Ashwell, 2 in 20; Dr. Newnham, 1 in 13; and others of like success, and all of these authors agree in the opinion that if turning had been performed earlier, many more of the mothers might have been saved. The truth is, cases may occur under this form of presentation where the circumstances would justify and call for the prior removal of the placenta; while, on the other hand, cases happen where the condition of the mother is such that *no practice* short of turning would be compatible with her safety.

Mr. Editor, considering myself as among the laity of the profession, I am not so vain as to presume to instruct its older and better-informed members, and did not think of troubling you with so lengthy an article when I took up my pen to report the above case. Every day's experience, however, in the varied responsibilities of the healing art, shows me, more and more, the necessity of reliance upon general principles, modified to meet the exigencies of individual cases, rather than upon set rules of practice laid down in books. The wisdom of ages, and the routine of long experience, are of little avail in urgent cases, unless the judgment rather than the dexterity of the practitioner controls and governs all his efforts. The far-seeing eye of the philosopher may dive with unerring certainty into the mysteries of nature; the student of midnight toil may recount, with just pride and boast, the treasures of learning; and the cunning politician may outstrip his peers in climbing the ladder of distinction; but the *useful* though *noble* calling of the humble votaries of medicine demands, in the hour of stern necessity, *another and far more difficult exercise of the mind.*

A. BEARDSLEY.

Birmingham, Ct., Aug. 31st, 1850.

ABSCESS OF THE TIBIA.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—The practical consideration of the following cases induces me to offer them for publication.

The first patient, a young man, 28 years of age, informed me that when 5 years old he was suddenly seized with intense pain in the knee and ankle-joints. Retraction of the leg ensued, and finally an abscess formed at the upper third of the tibia, which broke spontaneously and continued an open ulcer for the space of a year, and then healed. Minute spiculæ of bone were occasionally discharged, but the motions of the leg were fully regained. He was ever afterwards subject to periodical attacks of severe pain, and the tibia became unduly enlarged. When he was 11 years old, an abscess formed for the second time,

ending, as in the first instance, in a protracted ulcer and slight exfoliation. It finally healed, and never recurred again. During the subsequent period of seventeen years, the case was characterized by sudden invasions of intense pain in the knee and ankle joints, and in the seat of the former ulcerations, which were followed by irregular intervals of rest, when the patient resumed his avocations. Meanwhile the bone was permanently enlarged, but the knee and ankle joints were never in the least degree diseased.

In considering the pathology of this distressing disease, I could not suppose it to be due merely to an inflamed condition of the periosteum of the tibia, but rather to an inflammatory action existing somewhere in its interior. I was particularly struck with the analogy to certain cases reported by Mr. Brodie, twenty years ago. The essential features of his cases consisted in the persistency of the disease, enduring for many years, in its irregular intervals of pain and rest, in the hypertrophy of the bone, and in the tenseness and redness of the integuments and the adhesions of these tissues to the bone. In these respects the present case corresponded with singular accuracy.

Acting upon Mr. Brodie's method of cure, the patient being chloroformed, I dissected up the diseased integuments and exposed the surface of the bone. A small space, denuded of periosteum, was selected for the application of the trephine. When this instrument penetrated to the depth of seven lines, I broke out the circular portion of bone, and had the satisfaction to see that I had exposed an oblong cavity, entirely filled with pus. Upon cleaning this cavity, it was found to be more than an inch in length by more than half an inch in breadth. Its form was cylindrical, with rounded extremities. Its surface was smooth; it had no connection with the medullary canal, but existed in the solid texture of the bone, which had attained a thickness three times greater than occurs in the normal state, and was nearly as dense as ivory.

It is gratifying to add, that the sufferings of the young man were instantaneously relieved, and have never returned. The cavity filled by ossific deposit, and the enlargement of the tibia will entirely disappear.

Another case occurred in a young man, 25 years old, but the result was disastrous. When 13 years old, he received a violent blow upon the upper extremity of the tibia, and on the following morning he was unable to walk upon the affected limb, and from this injury he was confined for the space of five weeks. This was the commencement of a succession of intervals of distressing pain in the part, which has continued with increased severity during a period of thirteen years. The paroxysms of pain in the tibia embraced several days, and were attended with retraction of the leg. The pain was invariably more severe in the night. Four years ago he was confined during the entire winter. Two years ago, however, he was for a long time pretty free from pain, but during the last six months he has been subject to excruciating pain full one half of the time. With the exception of this disease, his health has always been perfectly good.

Upon examining the limb, the disproportion between external appearances and the disease was very striking. The upper extremity of the

tibia was greatly enlarged, and there was a small red spot upon the inner surface of the bone four inches from the top, which appeared to have a fistulous opening, but did not admit the probe deeper than the bone, which was excavated in a cup-like cavity. As in the foregoing case, the integuments were thickened, inflamed, indurated, and adherent to the bone. There never had been exfoliation or ulceration, and the superficial cavity in the bone appeared to be formed by the hypertrophy being more excessive in the surrounding parts. Believing this disease to have its seat in the cancellous structure of the bone, I determined to search for it by making a free opening into its interior. Consequently, after turning up the integuments, I applied the trephine to the full depth of its rim, but this did not reveal a cavity, which, however, was found by continuing the opening in an oblique direction with a bit, the small aperture of which did not allow further exploration.

The pain that characterized this disease never returned, and his recovery, until the tenth day, was rapid. At this time he injudiciously paid a visit to friends living at some distance, and indulged freely in eating, subjecting himself to undue exercise, and took cold. Some days after this, he experienced a stiffness in the movements of the lower jaw, which he ascribed to his cold, but the entire system was gradually seized with tetanus. During a space of ten or twelve days its violence did not preclude the expectation of recovery, but it finally became irresistible, and destroyed the patient about three weeks from its first invasion.

Greenfield, Sept. 5, 1850.

JAMES DEANE.

POPULAR PHYSIOLOGY.

[Communicated for the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.]

UNDER the above head, a writer in your Journal of Aug. 21, pronounces *popular physiology* in common schools, and common lecture rooms, a nuisance; the lecturers a set of vagabonds, with humbug mannikins, preaching their *balderdash* physiology; and those who hear them a set of *flats*, with protruded eyes and open mouths that threaten to swallow something more palpable than instruction. Now I do not know what kind of *lecturers* or *mannikins* have visited the good town of Lynn, or what kind of a *gaping* crowd have there listened to the *gull-catcher*; but I do know that Dr. Azoux's mannikins are no humbug, and that *gentlemen* of good character, who are an honor to our profession, have been, and still are, lecturing on physiology, to audiences composed not of the *rabble*, but of *gentlemen and ladies* of intelligence and respectability. How soon our State Legislatures will pass laws to set such persons to "*picking stones, or oakum*," I do not know.

Believing, with Dr. G., that "a little learning is a dangerous thing" (and the less the more dangerous), and believing that medical quackery thrives and fattens upon *ignorance*, I have always hailed popular lecturers on *physiology* with pleasure, and advocated its study in common schools. Give a valuable watch to a man who knows nothing of its structure, and if it stops running he may try to repair it himself, or apply to a *black-*

smith for advice ; but let him see its wheels, and learn something of its movements, and he would neither meddle with it himself, nor allow any one but a *regular* watchmaker to repair it. Let a person study the structure of the lungs, and understand the function of respiration, and would he live in an atmosphere deprived of its oxygen, or compress the lungs with corsets till reduced to half their original capacity ? Or when the lungs are diseased, would he fall into the patent medicine gull-traps, believing that "consumption can be cured in its last stages" ? Let a man become acquainted with the function of digestion, the delicate coats of the stomach and bowels ; let him learn that alcohol and other fluids are absorbed, and pass through the circulation into the whole system ; and would it not lead him to avoid improper food and drink, and thus preserve his health ? And when diseased, would he pour patent medicines into those delicate organs, or apply for advice to a quack who did not know whether his stomach and liver were above or below the diaphragm ? In short, does not every fact which a man understands in relation to physiology, enable him the better to detect quackery and imposture in the treatment of disease ?

And why should not physiology be taught in our common schools, and in all schools ? Why should not the child who has learned the location of the rivers and streams on our globe, learn something also of those beautiful life-giving streams, flowing in his own arteries and veins ? Why not study the structure and location of the different bones, muscles and nerves, and the different organs of the body, as well as the location of the mountains, continents, oceans and islands of the earth ? Why not learn something of the laws of health and disease, relating to his own being, as well as the laws that bind the universe together, which relate to the distant planet, or the chemical affinities of matter ?

We may invoke the *State*, or *school committees*, to arrest the progress of knowledge. But it won't do ; we live in the wrong century. "Knowledge is power," and people are finding it out. Physiology *will* be taught in our schools, and lectures *will* be delivered, and people *will* hear them. And as knowledge is increased on this subject, the well-educated physician will be more and more respected and appreciated ; while quackery and medical humbugs will retire before the light of science and truth.

Ausable Forks, N. Y., Aug. 1850.

WM. W. FINCH, M.D.

LETTERS FROM GERMANY.

FROM THE EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THIS JOURNAL.

THE degradation of women here is an outrage upon humanity ; a State cannot be secure, politically, that does not acknowledge the claims of the gentle sex. Where they are beasts of burden, the men are fierce and quarrelsome, and armies are the only resort in times of peace, to keep the people in subjection to government. All these little fractional parts of an empire, therefore, are overrun with soldiers, whose maintenance is felt to be oppressive. Place the women, in the humblest out-

skirts of society, in their true position, and civilization would advance. But the doctrine is not acknowledged here. They have imposed upon women the whole drudgery of the rural districts, even in Great Britain; and in France, as well as among all the continental powers, it is difficult to define what they are not obliged to do. In Liverpool, poor women are seen in the streets gathering up, with their hands, manure, on the sale of which they are dependent for their food. What a perpetual strife, to eke out existence day after day—with the cravings of hunger never satisfied! Is it strange, then, that deeds of all hues of wickedness, pollution and irreligion, should be predominant, where the great and all-absorbing thought is food or starvation. While viewing a group of peasants with prodigious burdens on their heads, and reflecting upon their fine upright forms, and freedom from any of those spinal distortions which are of such frequent occurrence in the upper classes, where there is perfect exemption from servile labor, the query arose—why would it not be philosophical to subject patients with these complaints, to similar discipline, but without the moral degradation alluded to? Every muscle in the body would be thus put in action, and the vertebræ thus find infinitely more support, than when harnessed in metallic corslets, or stripped down upon an inclined plane. Some bold, enterprising surgeon, who may start a new system of practice, based on this suggestion, may find himself a successful operator, in cases where others have totally failed. Who ever heard of a peasant woman, accustomed from early childhood, to balancing tubs, baskets, buckets, &c., on her head, who was deformed? They become such experts that they readily raise a tub of water, holding two pailsful, of fifteen quarts each, to the top of their own head, without assistance, and walk off without spilling a drop.

Having already spoken of Weisbaden, the Spa of Nassau, one of the great gathering places of idlers, valetudinarians, strangers and gamblers, a paragraph may be acceptable on *Heidelberg*—the seat of a thriving German university, inferior to no other, and in some respects superior to Bonn, at no great distance from it, on the Rhine, between Coblenz and Cologne. Perhaps there may be five hundred students in town, boarding wherever they can find accommodations. A more rough, unwashed, boisterous set of fellows, could not be found. Beer-drinking is a lesson they speedily master, after matriculation, which is estimated next in rank to cutting off noses with a short-sword blade, on the least provocation, when over their cups. At the lectures on law, history, physics, chemistry, philosophy, &c. &c., it is impossible not to acquire some useful knowledge; but the genuine scholars are unquestionably very few. If they learn thoroughly what is offered them in the classes, then they are well taught; but a better discipline than pertains to any of the German colleges yet visited, would beget more confidence in the system of education which at present characterizes them. As every stone and board in Heidelberg wears the aspect of age, so does the university—a single building, hemmed in on all sides by antiquated houses, and still older hills. The whole town is located in a gorge, on the little river Neckar, that runs rapidly along between the mountains. Several of the professors are eminently distinguished in literature, and as expounders of

the laws of nations. Some of the private anatomical collections are good; but how is it possible to be excited to admiration by these small cabinets, with all their merits, after having examined those of London, Paris, Leyden, &c.? Two objects in Heidelberg absorb nearly all the attention travellers have to bestow, viz., the vast ruins of a mighty castle, overhanging the town, and the big tun or giant cask. As all dilapidated castles, abbeys and monasteries look pretty nearly alike, a description of this will be omitted, that the dimensions of the master-piece of cooperage may have more attention. In the first place it is 38 feet long by 24 in diameter, made of staves, holding 383,000 bottles of wine, equal to more hogsheds than it is safe to mention. Three years were required to make it—and the object of the Elector Charles Theodore, by whose order it was set up and finished in 1751, just ninety-nine years ago, being to have it an emblem of a rich vine country, three times it has been filled with wine. By the side of this wooden monstrosity, is another of considerable capacity, held together by German magic for aught any one knows, not having a hoop upon it. Fronting both, is the statue of the Duke's fool, who is represented to have drank eighteen bottles of wine daily, to the age of 90! Some ancient, but grotesque statuary, of long-forgotten warriors, in coats of mail, stare at the throng of pedestrians, from their high niches above.

Baden is said to be the most celebrated of all the German watering places. A description of it need not be long, although to the philosopher, the geologist and the cosmopolite, it must always be considered one of the marked places of the earth. Other tourists would perhaps dwell with delight upon the excellent hotels, the rides, the balls, the music that greets one at the morning dawn; but being a sober, matter-of-fact observer, nothing beyond a plain description of the thermal water, and the people who ostensibly wend their way to the terminus of the railroad for the water, can be expected from this source. Baden-Baden is in a hollow, surrounded, on three sides, by mountains. It is the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, who has a residence in a queer-looking, half-dilapidated palace, that commands the village. His capital is Carlsruhe, twenty miles distant, where the Court has a location most of the year. The houses are about six hundred in number, three hundred and ninety of them being hotels, lodgings, or to let, and rent is excessively high during the summer season. There are eleven hot springs, gushing out from the sides of the hills—the temperature being 158½° F. Stop-cocks are placed in the walls in some of the narrow lanes, where the poor draw the water, steaming hot, for washing clothing, and ordinary domestic purposes. Passing through a paved street the other day, water was noticed to be boiling up in jets—smoking like a boiling tea-kettle—between the stones. One spring only, however, is conducted through pipes to a magnificent drink-house, cooled somewhat on the passage, where all company centres. As at Saratoga, Ballston, the White Sulphur Springs, and the Blue Licks in Kentucky, every variety of enchantment is provided. Such music—such luxuries—at prices, too, appalling to ordinary purse holders. The water of one of the springs, issuing from a crevice in some quartz rocks, is so intensely heated, that

pigs are scalded in it to remove their bristles, and fowls for loosening their feathers. The water contains, according to Sulzer, muriate of soda, sulphate of lime, muriate of lime, muriate of magnesia, oxide of iron and carbonate of lime. The taste is very slightly saline. If, however, it were handed to a person who had no knowledge of its origin, it would be considered simply hot water. Thousands of visitors arrive for pleasure, to one who comes for health. Of all the gambling establishments on the globe, there can be very few superior of those of Baden-Baden. Take away the roulette tables, the rouge et noir, and farewell to the Grand Duchy of Leopold the Duke. Hours would scarcely suffice for detailing the matters and things that make this little town a perfect charm to a multitude of idlers from the four quarters of the globe. Such magnificence of finish, as strikes the eye on entering the conversation hall, the apartment where ladies and gentlemen resort from their lodgings to lounge away the time, make it a masterpiece of decorative art. On Sunday, the ring of dollars and florins was as loud as on any other day, the stakes as high, and as many may have been ruined as on Saturday or Monday. Protestants and Catholics alternately have services in the same church on the Sabbath. Probably the one considers the other a source of pollution, but there is no alternative. The government is in one man's hands, and from what he decides there is no appeal. The protestant strangers who spend millions in his dominions, must have an altar an hour or two, just to put their consciences in apple-pie order in the morning, once in seven days, as a preparation for the approaching week. Not far from the drink hall are various antiquities, worthy of a special visitation. Adjoining the holy edifice is a nunnery, that receives ladies of distinction. In the village cemetery is a rough attempt to represent the garden of Gethsemane; three disciples, above the common size, in reclining postures, are sleeping, while the Saviour, in the attitude of prayer, is presenting a nose-gay to a little figure with wings, at a higher elevation! A mile or so from the cluster of hotels, is an antique Roman Catholic church, which, on two of its altars, has the skeletons of some renowned saints, crowned with jewels, and clothed partially in tawdry, laced, red-velvet habits—leaving the ribs and spine exposed, which are literally covered with brilliant stones. Each bony finger and toe is likewise coated, to the very extremity, with what are apparently precious rings. There is one tablet on the wall, bearing a record of 1262, that indicates some stability in the crust of the earth hereabouts, notwithstanding the inhabitants are located over the top of a boiling cauldron. Even before the christian era, the Roman emperors erected luxurious baths in Baden-Baden.

USE OF MANGANESE IN ANÆMIA.

To the Editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.

SIR,—My attention having been called to an article in Braithwaite's *Retrospect*, Part XX., on the use of manganese in anæmia and other similar affections, by M. Hannon, I have thought that it might not be uninterest-

ing to the readers of your valuable Journal, to know the history of a case which has recently fallen under my own observation, in which the administration of manganese was followed by the most favorable results, after the preparations of iron had signally failed. On the 10th of May last I was called to visit Miss F——, 15 years of age. Upon inquiry, I learned that she had been unwell for nearly eighteen months; that for the past year she had been troubled with a slight cough, loss of appetite and emaciation. Her friends at this time had begun to fear that she was to be the victim of that fearful disease, consumption. Her appearance was that of extreme anæmia, countenance white, like wax, showing scarcely a trace of arterial circulation; lips and conjunctivæ but slightly reddened; general muscular debility; could walk but a few steps without becoming much fatigued; circulation feeble; venous murmur distinctly audible in cervical region. Aortic murmur heard occasionally; frequent palpitation; slight pains in various parts of the body, with headache and giddiness; all of which symptoms indicated that condition of blood known to exist in anæmic affections. Being informed by her parents, that she had taken the preparations of iron for some time, under the directions of her former attendant, I at first doubted whether to continue the use of iron or not. I finally ordered syrup of the iodide of iron, and cod liver oil. This was continued up to June 12th, without any perceptible improvement. The muriated tincture of iron was now substituted, and continued up to June 30th. Seeing now no improvement, I determined to try the new remedy, manganese. Accordingly I ordered $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of the syrup of iodide of manganese, to be given each day with a large spoonful of cod liver oil. This treatment was continued up to July 15th, when the quantity was increased to 1 teaspoonful.

July 20th, the cough having almost entirely disappeared, I substituted for the iodide, carbonate of manganese, which was given in doses of 4 grains, 3 times a day, combined with cod liver oil as before.

July 31st, her appetite was much improved, pain nearly disappeared; lips and conjunctivæ of a decided red color. A slight redness was perceptible about the knuckles, and the countenance began to assume its characteristic hue.

August 10th, countenance had continued to improve; venous murmur entirely disappeared; appetite very good; pulse stronger; muscular strength and energy remarkably increased; has had no palpitation for several days, neither any pain.

August 20th, the manganese was given in doses of 2 grains, twice a day, and on the 25th it was discontinued. The patient is now, to all appearance, cured.

From my observation on the effects of manganese in the case above related, it seems to me its preparations exert a prompt and decided influence over the composition of the blood in anæmic affections. With regard to the permanency of this change, time and observation alone can determine. M. Hannon observes, that of all the cases treated by him, in no single instance has he known a relapse to occur. If observation should confirm the utility of manganese in these affections, as maintained by M. Hannon, then, certainly, we have a remedy hitherto much desired.

North Carver, Mass., Aug. 30, 1850.

W. T. ERLAND.

ASSOCIATION OF SUPERINTENDENTS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

[Concluded from page 98.]

Third Day—Morning Session.—The Association met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and adopted.

Dr. Kirkbride, on behalf of the business committee, *moved*, that the consideration of Dr. Ray's project of a law for regulating the legal relations of the insane, which was made the order of the day for this morning, be deferred for the present, owing to the late period at which the printed copies have been placed in the hands of the members, which motion was agreed to.

On motion of Dr. Allen, it was

Resolved, That the Hon. Mayor of the city of Boston be requested to furnish us, for publication, a report of his eloquent address delivered at South Boston last evening; and also, that the President of this Association be requested to furnish, for the same purpose, his appropriate address in reply.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish each of the above-named gentlemen with a copy of the preceding resolution.

An invitation to visit the University of Cambridge, and the Observatory, was received and accepted for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

An invitation from the Mayor and public authorities of the city of Boston, asking the members of the Association to visit the harbor and bay, and to inspect the public institutions in the vicinity, to-morrow afternoon, was received and accepted.

The Association, on motion of Dr. Bell, resolved to visit the Massachusetts General Hospital, on the invitation of Dr. Hayward, at 3½ o'clock, and the M'Lean Asylum for the Insane, on his own invitation, at 4½ o'clock, this afternoon.

Dr. Galt read a paper on the Medico-legal Relations of the Insane, the discussion on which, on motion of Dr. Bates, was deferred till the project of a law, prepared by Dr. Ray, shall come up for consideration.

Dr. Worthington read a paper on the Use of Baths in the Treatment of Insanity, which, after discussion, was laid upon the table.

Dr. Kirkbride, from the standing committee on the construction of hospitals for the insane, read a report on that subject, which, after discussion, was laid upon the table.

On motion of Dr. Ray, it was

Resolved, That the standing committee on the construction of hospitals for the insane, be requested, previous to the next meeting of the Association, to prepare a series of resolutions or propositions, affirming the well ascertained opinions of this body, in reference to the fundamental principles which should regulate the erection and internal arrangements of American hospitals for the insane.

Dr. Jarvis commenced reading a paper on the Comparative Frequency, Curability and Mortality of Insanity in the two sexes; after proceeding for some time, on motion of Dr. Bell, the further reading of the paper was deferred till the next session.

On motion of Dr. Allen, adjourned to meet at the M'Lean Asylum, at 4½ o'clock, P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Having previously visited the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Association met agreeably to adjournment, at the M'Lean Asylum, under the care of Dr. Bell, and guided by whom they visited and examined the different parts of that excellent institution.

Having come to order for business, Dr. Jarvis concluded the reading of his paper, commenced this morning, which, after discussion, was laid upon the table.

Dr. Bell, after referring to a paper read by him before the Association, last year, relative to a somewhat peculiar form of mental disease, moved that a committee, consisting of Drs. Awl, Kirkbride and Douglass, be appointed to visit a case of the disease then under his care in the Asylum, and to report the result of their observations, which was agreed to.

The committee having examined the patient, reported that it was a well-marked case of the form of disease alluded to, and although not often seen in institutions in the interior, is frequently met with in those near large cities, where cases manifesting much mental disturbance are commonly sent at once to a hospital for the insane.

On motion of Dr. Ray, adjourned to meet at the Tremont House, at 8 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

Fourth Day—Morning Session.—The Association met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and adopted.

Dr. Bell, from the committee on business, made the usual report as to the proceedings of the day.

Dr. Douglass read a paper prepared by his colleague, Dr. Fremont, on the past and present condition of the Insane in Canada East. After discussion, the paper was laid upon the table.

Dr. Galt read a paper on Water Closets, which, after discussion, was laid upon the table.

The Association then proceeded to the consideration of the project of a law regulating the legal relations of the insane, and after a full discussion the further consideration of the subject was postponed till the next session.

On motion of Dr. Bates, adjourned to meet at 9, P. M.

Evening Session.—After visiting the University of Cambridge, and the Observatory, the Association passed the afternoon as the guests of the corporate authorities of the city of Boston, in an excursion down the harbor and bay, in examining the public institutions in that vicinity, and in partaking of the sumptuous hospitality provided on the occasion, and then met for the transaction of business, agreeably to adjournment.

Dr. Bell offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz.

Resolved,—That this Association has felt, beyond the power of adequate expression, the profound solemnity which has been thrown around us, on occasion of its present meeting, by the loss of two of its members so prominent in the history of its organization, as well as in the records of the provision for the insane in this country, and with still

more sensibility, in view of the exalted personal worth, the amiable, cheerful and communicative manners, and pure, self-sacrificing lives of the deceased.

Resolved, That the deep and general regret which filled the mind of the whole philanthropic community, of an entire section of country and circles where they were best known, uttered in a thousand forms of expression, leaves us in no doubt that their virtues, merits, and devotion to great public duties have been appreciated, in a degree commensurate with their just claims, and leaving neither place nor necessity for any long-drawn eulogium.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the full justice which has been done to the public and private character of our distinguished friends, we still feel that the members of this Association, more intimately and fully acquainted with their peculiar traits of service and sacrifice in our specialty, ought not to be satisfied without a more particular testimonial of our feelings and opinions, as to our deceased brothers; we therefore earnestly and respectfully request, that Dr. Chandler would prepare for the next meeting of the Association, a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Woodward, and that Dr. Nicholls perform the same duty as regards the late Dr. Brigham.

On motion of Dr. Kirkbride, it was

Resolved, That Dr. Allen be requested to prepare an obituary notice of our late fellow member, Dr. McNairy, of the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane.

On motion of Dr. Bell, it was

Resolved, That the same course be adopted in reference to papers to be read before the Association at its next meeting, as was agreed upon last year.

On motion of Dr. Allen, it was

Resolved, That this Association regard with deep interest, the progress of the magnificent project which has been and continues to be urged by Miss D. L. Dix, on the consideration of Congress, proposing the grant of a portion of the public domain, by the federal government, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the endowment of the public charities throughout the country, and that it meets with our unqualified sanction.

The subject of a project for a law regulating the legal relations of the insane, being again under consideration, on motion of Dr. Bell, it was

Resolved, That the same be re-committed, and that the committee report to the next annual meeting.

On motion of Dr. Allen, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare resolutions of thanks to the various public bodies and institutions, official and private citizens, to whom the members of the Association have been indebted for so much of the pleasure of their gratifying visit to Boston. Drs. Allen, Kirkbride and Benedict were appointed the committee.

Dr. Kirkbride tendered to the Association an invitation to hold its next meeting in the city of Philadelphia, when, on motion of Dr. Bell, it was

Resolved, That when the Association adjourn, it will adjourn to meet

in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Monday of May, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On motion of Dr. Bates, adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Fifth Day—Morning Session.—The Association met agreeably to adjournment.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and adopted.

Dr. Kirkbride offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, viz. :—

Resolved, That the members of this Association have visited and examined, with great interest and satisfaction, the M'Lean Asylum for the Insane, under the care of Dr. Bell, and the Boston Lunatic Hospital, under the care of Dr. Stedman, and desire to express to these gentlemen our sincere thanks for their marked courtesy and attention, for their bountiful hospitality, and for their steady and unwearied efforts to promote our comfort and pleasure during our very gratifying visit to the city of Boston.

Dr. Allen, from the committee appointed last evening, reported the following series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz. :—

Resolved, That the grateful acknowledgments of this Association be tendered to the Mayor, Common Council, and the citizens of Boston, for the flattering reception we have met at their hands, and their lavish hospitalities which have been tendered to, and enjoyed by us, and for the pleasure afforded us in a general examination of the public institutions under their control.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the Trustees of the public institutions of South Boston, for polite attention and liberal hospitalities during our visit to their institutions, and to the Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, for similar kindness and attention.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Drs. Hayward and Townsend, Surgeons, and Mr. R. Girdler, Superintendent, of the Massachusetts General Hospital; to Messrs. Harris and Sibley, Librarians, and other officers of Harvard University, and to the Messrs. Bond, of the Observatory, for attentions while visiting the institutions under their charge; and to the officers of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, Boston Museum of Natural History, Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston Athenæum, and Perkins Institution for the Blind, for invitations to visit their several institutions, and to the Rev. Louis Dwight for valuable documents and other attentions.

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to Messrs. Tucker and Parker, the proprietors of the Tremont House, for the ample and elegant accommodations they have afforded us without charge, for the transaction of the business of the Association.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish his Honor, the Mayor of Boston, with a copy of the preceding resolutions.

On motion of Dr. Allen, it was

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association be tendered to the President, for the able and impartial administration of his arduous duties, and to the Secretary, for the efficient discharge of the laborious functions of his office.

The Treasurer reported, that, after paying all the demands against the Association, there remained a balance of twenty-three cents in his hands.

On motion of Dr. Stedman, it was

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of the proceedings of the Association, to the Editor of the American Journal, Insanity, and to the editors of the various medical journals in the United States and Canada, for publication in their respective periodicals.

On motion of Dr. Smith, it was

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the whole subject of publishing, and to report their views to the Association at the next meeting. Drs. Smith, Allen and Kirkbride were appointed the committee.

On motion of Dr. Benedict, adjourned to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the third Monday of May, 1851, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE, Sec'y.

THE BOSTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 18, 1850

College of Pharmacy in Massachusetts.—It is apparent to physicians, and every intelligent apothecary, that there is need of a school or college, for the better education of apothecaries' apprentices, to fit them for the responsible situations in which they are to be placed. It is also known to them, that by our existing laws every person, without regard to qualification, can open and keep a shop for the compounding and dispensing of medicines. Neither is there any law to restrain them in their doings; with impunity they can vend any nostrum, or powerful medicine, be it ever so dangerous to the health and lives of the community. Also it is known that advantage is taken of the absence of all law which should regulate such matters, and that there are among the apothecaries, in our Commonwealth, many who are entirely incompetent to perform the function which belongs to the scientific pharmacist. Now this existing evil, which all will acknowledge to be great, can in a measure be remedied. The apothecaries themselves feel the necessity of something being done, and only await the harmonious action and co-operation of the profession, in seconding their efforts for the accomplishing of the object. A College of Pharmacy, established by legislative enactment, on a proper basis, would have a tendency to correct most of these evils, and afford to the student of pharmacy abundant means of improving himself. We hope the apothecaries of this city will at once move in the matter, and give it that consideration which one of so much importance demands.

Physician to the New Jail.—For the prison now in process of erection in this city, and which is to be completed about the first of the coming year, there should be provided, among its officers, a special physician. We believe this new structure is to contain over 200 cells; and admitting that 100

individuals are at one time confined in them, it would warrant the daily attendance of a physician. In the old prison, the medical duties devolve upon the city physician, who besides his attendance upon the prisoners, has other and more onerous duties to perform, among the citizens generally—such as vaccinating the children of the poor, and attending upon those with infectious diseases; employment enough, in a city like Boston, to occupy the most of his time. It has been, and is now often the case, that from accident or sudden sickness among the prisoners, the services of a physician are immediately required, and the officers have had in such cases to resort to those whom they could most easily obtain. Of course this is attended with expense and trouble, which might in part be obviated, were the physician a near resident, and who made his daily calls at the prison. In other cities of any magnitude, we believe such course is pursued by the government; and we do not see why our city cannot as well afford a medical officer in all her large institutions. In a future number, we may have something further to say on this subject.

Election by Concours.—The appointment of professors to our medical colleges, when vacancies occur, should be conducted in a way that will give those who are eminently qualified, a chance of success. Election by concours has been advocated in our pages, and we are glad to know that other Medical Journals are urging the propriety of such a measure. Not long since, as we learn, the demonstrator of anatomy in the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, was elected on the concours principle. It is too often the case that men are selected for such offices, on other grounds than their qualifications. There can be no good reason why the candidate should not pass a proper examination before he enters upon his onerous and responsible duties. We believe the teachers of our public schools have to do as much. It is often the case, in medical schools, that appointments by the trustees, give offence to the other teachers. Now were the way of *entrée* different, this difficulty would not be so likely to occur. Our hospital appointments should also be conducted on the same principle. Although the hospital physician and surgeon gets no direct emolument for his daily services, yet it is allowed that the confidence the public have in him, when his services are needed, more than recompenses him for the time and labor spent in the hospital. Many paying patients, who always endeavor to get the best medical advice when they or their friends are sick, often base the qualifications of the practitioner on the position which he holds in society, or the confidence certain individuals or institutions repose in him. It is to be taken for granted, then, that there is a benefit attached, although services are gratuitously rendered. Such being the case, let *all*, who are properly qualified, be allowed to be competitors when vacancies occur.

New York Medical Gazette.—We are quite satisfied with the explanation that is given in a late number of the Gazette, respecting the author of the "travestie" of the Harvard manifesto. No doubt it would have been the better part of wisdom in us, not to have noticed it; and indeed, after the article was written, we were on the point of drawing the pen across it, considering it not worth replying to. It occurred to us, however, that the "*facetious*" writer would expect to have an effusion of its character noticed, and, out of courtesy to him, we allowed the article to go into the compositor's hands. Our opinion, however, is unchanged, respecting the

admission of the "poem" into the pages of a Journal devoted to medical science. As to the "absence of the Editor," the one who holds the place of "*locum tenens*" to this Journal will endeavor to be as courteous as possible towards the fraternity of medical editors, and will never allow his "*equanimity*" to be very much disturbed, even if there be an attempt to prescribe some of his own *physic* under the "*lex talionis*."

Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.—It is said that the temperature within this cavern is always the same—57 Fahrenheit—never varying from it in winter or summer; also that respiration is more easily performed in it than in other places. It is on this account, no doubt, that so many consumptive patients resort to this wonderful spot. We visited the panorama of the celebrated cavern, a few evenings since, and listened to the very interesting lecture of Mr. Brewer, its talented artist, and must acknowledge that we were both amused and instructed. To all, and particularly to invalids who wish to visit this cavern and try its remedial properties, we would recommend a visit to Mr. Brewer, at Amory Hall, who will each evening give them any information concerning the cave, &c. that they may wish.

University of Maryland.—The annual catalogue and circular of the medical department of the University of Maryland, for the session of 1850–51, has been received. There were at the last session 172 matriculants, 66 of whom, having passed the requisite examination, received the degree of doctor in medicine. It would seem, by the circular of the faculty, that it is their intention to extend the length of the term to four and a half months. In the circular, are expositions upon the modes of teaching medicine in its various departments, and the measures which are to be adopted by the professors for the furtherance of the object. Extensive arrangements have been made to give clinical instruction, in the Baltimore Infirmary. A new chair has been erected, that of "Pathological Anatomy," since the last session. The faculty seem fully determined to have their school present the best of advantages for practically teaching medicine. The manifesto is of a character that will establish a reputation for its authors; and were it not for the press of other matter, we would gladly copy some portions of it into our pages.

Buffalo Medical College.—The annual announcement and catalogue of the medical department of the University of Buffalo, has been received. The new edifice has been completed; and we should judge, from the engraving, that it would afford every facility requisite for the accommodation of the students attending the lectures. Our friends of the faculty are energetic in their endeavors to make their teachings as useful as possible. This University is distinguished by having for its Chancellor the Hon. Millard Fillmore, President of the United States. It is believed that this is the only instance, in the history of our republic, wherein a literary institution has been so highly honored. The number of students who attended the lectures in the medical department the last session, was 115; 27 of whom, having passed a satisfactory examination before the faculty, received their degree, as doctors in medicine.

Dr. Martin's Address.—An address delivered before the graduating medical class of Dartmouth College, by N. Martin, M.D., of Dover, N. H.,

is of a character which could not fail of producing an impression upon the young graduates. The advice and admonitions are excellent. The contrast which is drawn between the practitioner who studies while he attends to his business, and the one who, on receiving his degree, thinks there is no need of study, is very striking and true. The address might be read with profit by the seniors in the profession.

Prizes to Medical Graduates.—A liberal bequest has been made to Harvard University, by John Foster, Esq., for the benefit of the various professional schools belonging to that institution. The portion which accrues to the medical department, has been devoted by the faculty to the establishment of five annual prizes to deserving students, who should distinguish themselves at their examination for the degree of doctor in medicine. Accordingly during the last year five prizes of ten dollars each have been awarded to Messrs. Edwin Leigh, Albert G. Weeks, Edwin A. Hill, and Daniel C. Perkins, immediately after the graduating examination.

Officers of the American Scientific Association.—The Scientific Convention, in session for a week at New Haven, have adjourned to meet at Albany on the 3d Monday of August, 1851. There will be a semi-annual meeting in Cincinnati on the first Monday of May next. The following are the officers selected for the year:—

President—Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, Cambridge, Mass.

General Secretary—Prof. WILLIAM B. ROGERS.

Permanent Secretary—Prof. SPENCER F. BAIRD, Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary of Smithsonian Institute.

Foreign Substances in the Nostrils.—While Mr. Simeon W. Cummings, of Willimantic, as we learn from the papers, was laboring in the field a few days ago, he felt something hard pass from the inside of his nose into his mouth, which he immediately spit out, and upon examination it proved to be a brass button about half an inch in diameter. His parents and others well recollect the time when he got it up his nose; it was in the month of August, 1833, he then being only four years old. From that time forward it caused him no trouble until last winter, when he had a fall which jarred his head considerably, and as he thinks partly dislodged the button and was the ultimate cause of its finding its way out, after being a tenant of his nose for about 17 years. The button is covered with a kind of bony substance, which gives it a rough and ragged appearance.

Gratuitous Medical Services to Clergymen.—At the late meeting of the South Carolina Medical Association, Dr. Cain presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, it has been the custom of physicians to extend to clergymen the courtesy of their services gratuitously, in consideration of the respect justly due their sacred office; but, in consequence of the deplorable fact that numerous clergymen have become the advocates of quackery and imposture, by recommending secret medicines and preparations publicly in the newspapers, and more frequently privately to their parishioners, thus

using their extensive influence against the true interests of science, and the advancement of the medical sciences more particularly, it becomes the duty of physicians to discriminate between those who are, and those who are not, the friends of quackery: it is therefore

Resolved, That the members of the South Carolina Medical Association will continue to offer their services gratuitously to all clergymen and their families, when the clergymen is known to be a friend of the medical profession.

Resolved, That no clergyman shall receive our services gratuitously who advocates and recommends the use of secret and patented medicines, either publicly in the newspapers or privately to his own parishioners.

Resolved, That negroes belonging to clergymen are not to be considered in any case as entitled to the benefit of the first resolution, but for attendance on them, our usual rates may, in all cases, be charged.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be offered to the newspapers of the State for publication.

Attending Families by Contract.—The following remarks we find in the *St. Louis Probe*:—"The plan of attending families by the year is dictated by a trading mercenary spirit, unworthy of members of a dignified profession. It has too much the air of pelf about it, and should at once be abandoned. It may suit the dealer in matches, the butcher, or the iceman, but is clearly out of place amongst physicians. We are glad to hear that notwithstanding the efforts of some members to have it recognized by the Medical Society, that respectable body unhesitatingly condemned it."

SUFFOLK DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY.—There will be a stated meeting of this society at their rooms, Masonic Temple, this afternoon.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—The following papers have been received:—A Case of Fatal Inflammation of the Brain; Case of Fractured Cranium; Inhalation of Nitras Argenti; Case of Hydrophobia; Remarks on "Popular Physiology."

A communication signed B. C., intended as an answer to the dissertation of Dr. Williams on "Female Physicians," which recently appeared in our Journal, has been sent in. It being anonymous, and withal a reply to a paper with a responsible name, it is considered inadmissible.—"*Veritas*," it seems, does not like our notice of Dr. Dascomb's able "inquiry into the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy." We regret our inability to accommodate our friend by publishing his paper, which aims to "correct the error which Dr. Dascomb has committed," in his challenge to the homœopathic physicians. We can exclaim with "*Veritas*," most emphatically, "*how much ink has been wasted in endeavoring to refute what nobody believes.*"

ERRATUM—The reader is requested to alter, with a pen, the No. 7, on the cover of last week's Journal, to No. 6.

MARRIED,—In Greene, Me., 3d inst, John Ladd, M.D., to Miss Sarah J. Hathaway, both of Livermore, Me.

DIED,—At Northboro', Mass., Dr. Stephen Ball, aged 83.

Deaths in Boston—for the week ending Saturday noon, Sept. 14, 96.—Males, 55—females, 41. Accidental, 1—apoplexy, 1—disease of the bowels, 20—disease of the brain, 1—consumption, 16,—convulsions, 3—cholera infantum, 6—cholera morbus, 1—canker, 2—debility, 1—dysentery, 8—diarrhoea, 3—dropsy of the brain, 3—drowned, 2—epilepsy, 1—typhus fever, 1—typhoid fever, 1—scarlet fever, 1—lung fever, 2—gangrene, 2—hooping cough, 1—intemperance, 1—infantile diseases, 6—diseased kidneys, 1—marasmus, 2—measles, 2—old age, 1—smallpox, 1—scrofula, 1—teething, 1—disease of the throat, 1—unknown, 2.

Under 5 years, 58—between 5 and 20 years, 8—between 20 and 40 years, 15—between 40 and 60 years, 10—over 60 years, 5. Americans, 39; foreigners and children of foreigners, 57.

Corresponding week last year, 160 deaths, including 42 by cholera.

TREMONT STREET MEDICAL SCHOOL.—In Boston, over 43 TREMONT Row. — This School was instituted in Boston, in 1838, for the purpose of giving to private pupils a thorough course of instruction, by lectures and examinations, throughout the year. Two hundred pupils, including a large part of the recent academic graduates of Harvard University, who have devoted themselves to the study of medicine, and many others from all sections of the country, have received their professional education, or some portion of it, at this institution. By a recent act of the Legislature a charter has been conferred upon this School, which is thus enabled to avail itself of all the privileges which the laws of the State have conferred or may hereafter confer upon incorporated medical institutions.

Exercises in the different branches are given daily or oftener, from the close of the University lectures in March, until their commencement in November, with the exception of the month of August, during which most of the usual labors of the School are suspended. During the session of the University Medical School, examinations are held three times weekly on the subjects of the lectures.

The following is an outline of the plan of regular instruction, subject to variations when expedient.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. BIGELOW.

Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. STORER.

Anatomy and Physiology, with instruction in the use of the microscope, by Dr. HOLMES.

Pathological Anatomy, by Dr. J. B. S. JACKSON.

Surgery and Clin. Surgery, by Dr. H. J. BIGELOW.

Chemistry, by Mr JOHN A. PORTER, of the Lawrence Scientific School.

Practical Anatomy will be taught under the immediate direction of the Teacher of Anatomy and Physiology, assisted by the Demonstrator of the Medical School of the University. Ample means of pursuing this important branch of study, and for the practice of the more important surgical operations, are provided without additional expense to the student.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

This essential branch of a medical education will be made an object of especial attention. There will be clinical visits to the Massachusetts General Hospital, in the Medical Department, by Drs. Bigelow, Jackson and Storer, with Lectures at stated intervals; and constant attention to the practical study of Auscultation and Percussion, for which ample opportunities occur in the practice of the Hospital.

Clinical Instruction in Surgery will be given at the same institution by Dr. Henry J. Bigelow, during his term of service.

Sufficient opportunities are afforded for experience in Obstetric practice.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In addition to the medical and surgical practice of the Massachusetts General Hospital, the Students will have admission to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, through the politeness of the Surgeons of that institution; and also to the institution for the treatment of Diseases of the Skin, by permission of Dr. Durkee.

MEANS OF ILLUSTRATION.

The large collections of healthy and morbid specimens in the Warren Anatomical Museum, and the Cabinet of the Boston Society for Medical Improvement, will be made available for the purposes of instruction under the direction of Dr. Jackson, the Curator of both these collections.

LIBRARY.

During the whole Summer term, the Students of the Tremont Street Medical School will have free access to, and the privilege of taking Books from the Library of the Massachusetts Medical College, now consisting of about 1500 volumes, and rapidly increasing by a large annual appropriation, devoted to the purchase of Books most useful and acceptable to the Student.

* * Application may be made to Dr. BIGELOW, Summer street, Boston. A new Catalogue of the past and present Members of the School, with other details, may be had gratis, by applying, post-paid, to Mr. Burnett, Apothecary, 33 Tremont Row, at W. D. Ticknor's Bookstore, or at the Med. Journal Office.

The Room of the School, at 33 Tremont Row, over Mr. Burnett's Apothecary store, is open to Students from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M., furnished with Plates, Preparations, Articles of the Materia Medica, &c.

TERMS.

For the Summer Term from March 1st to November 1st, \$30. For the Winter Term from November 1st to March 1st, \$10. For a Year, \$100.

April, 1850.

Ap17—tf.

MATICO.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by JOSEPH BURNETT, No. 33 Tremont Row.

Mch 17—tf

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF OHIO. Session of 1850-51.—The Thirty-First Annual Session of this institution, will open on the first Monday in November next, and close on the last of February, under the following arrangements:

JOHN T. SHOTWELL, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy.

JOHN LOCKE, M.D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Prof. of Physiology and Pathology.

T. O. EDWARDS, M.D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

R. D. MUSSEY, M.D., Prof. of Surgery.

LANDON C. RIVES, M.D., Prof. of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

JOHN BELL, M.D., Prof. of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN DAVIS, M.D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The following branches will be included in the course:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Physiology, Pathology, Materia Medica, Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence, Medical Botany, Surgery, Obstetrics, Diseases of Females, Diseases of Children, Practical Medicine, and Physical Diagnosis.

The Dissecting Rooms will be opened for classes on the 1st of October.

Clinical Lectures, on Medicine and Surgery, will be delivered at the Commercial Hospital three times a week.

OCTOBER LECTURES.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered by the Faculty (free of charge), commencing on the first of October, and embracing the following subjects:—

Anatomy and Physiology of the Senses; Diseases of the Eye; Medical and Elementary Botany; Functional and Organic Diseases of the Uterus; Medical Jurisprudence; Physical Diagnosis.

Also, Clinical Lectures at the Commercial Hospital.

Fees.—For a full course of Lectures, \$84; Matriculation and Library Ticket, \$5; Dissecting Ticket, \$8; Graduation Fee, \$30; Hospital Ticket, \$5.

Board (including the expenses of room, fuel and lights) can be obtained at from \$2 to \$3 per week.

Further information may be obtained by addressing the Dean.

L. M. LAWSON, M.D., Dean of the Faculty.
South side of Sixth st. betw. Walnut and Vine.
Cincinnati, July, 1850. July 24—3m

MEDICAL INSTITUTION OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues sixteen weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M.D., LL.D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IYER, M.D., on the Theory and Practice of Physics.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M.D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M.D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M.D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M.D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, \$68.50—Matriculation, \$5—Graduation, \$15.

CHARLES HOOKER, Dean of the Faculty.

New Haven, July, 1850. July 31—1L.

COADY'S PATENT GRADUATED GALVANIC BATTERY AND INSULATED POLES.—For medical purposes, this Battery possesses many advantages over the various ones now in use. By it, the quantity of Galvanic Fluid can be graduated perfectly by the operator, to meet the wants of the patient, making it at once delicately susceptible for the tender infant; or the quantity can be so increased, as to destroy the life of an adult. In its application to diseases, this battery possesses all the properties wished for; in testimony of which, the patentee has in his possession letters from the most distinguished of the profession in the United States. Apply to his residence in Philadelphia, 454 South Fourth street, or at his rooms in Marlborough Hotel, Boston, where the patentee will be ready to offer the battery and rights for sale, or illustrate it in applying it to disease.

Sept. 11—tf

CANTHARIDAL COLLODION.—A new Epi-
pastic Remedy, and substitute for the ordinary preparations of Cantharides. It is speedy, convenient and powerful; can be applied to any portion of the body, and remain entirely unaffected by the movements of the patient. It requires the employment of neither leather or linen as in the use of the ordinary vesicating agents. Manufactured and for sale by
PHILBRICK & TRAFYON, Druggists,
Jan. 23.—tf 160 Washington St.